

Weinberger arrives in Britain

LONDON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger arrived in Britain Monday for a three-day visit on his way home from the Middle East. He will meet British Defence Secretary John Nott and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in separate talks Tuesday. But his main aim is to visit the Farnborough International Air show being staged 50 kilometres outside London, where he will spend most of Wednesday, officials said. A star of the show is the American B-1 bomber, billed as the world's most powerful strategic aircraft and never before shown to the public, even in the United States. Mr. Weinberger flew to Britain Monday from Egypt, where he played a key role in presenting President Reagan's new Middle East proposals. He also visited Israel and Lebanon. He will fly to Washington on Thursday.

Jordan Times

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Palestinian youth killed in W. Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops shot and killed a Palestinian youth after an Israeli bus came under machine-gun fire in the occupied West Bank Monday, Arab sources said. The bus travelling from Tel Aviv to the Jordan Valley came under fire as it was passing through the Arab village of Balas, but no one was hit. The sources said the incident was particularly alarming because an Israeli-made Uzi machine-gun had been used. In the past, similar attacks have generally been confined to throwing petrol bombs and stones and planting explosives.

Last PLO group arrives in Sana'a

SANA'A (R) — Some 1,000 Palestinian fighters were given a tumultuous welcome when they arrived in North Yemen by sea from Beirut Monday. Thousands of people shouted slogans, such as "Revolution, revolution till victory," as senior government leaders hugged the fighters after they disembarked from two Greek ships at the Red Sea port of Al Kathib. The fighters, who were later taken by bus to Sana'a, included an unspecified number of North Yemeni volunteers who had fought with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) men against Israeli forces in Lebanon.

Habib urgently called to Washington

PARIS (A.P.) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib has been "urgently" called back to Washington immediately and will not make a scheduled stopover in Paris, the French Foreign Ministry said Monday. Mr. Habib left Beirut last week after negotiating the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from west Beirut.

Iran urges Arabs to reject U.S. plan

LONDON (R) — Iran has urged Arab leaders to reject President Reagan's new Middle East peace plan at their summit opening in the Moroccan city of Fez Monday, Tehran Radio said. Hojatoleslam Mousavi Khatami, a member of the Majlis (parliament) leading Iranian Muslim pilgrims to holy places in Saudi Arabia, issued a statement in Mecca denouncing the U.S. proposals as "an insult to God's messenger and world Muslims," and said the Muslim Iranian nation expects the conference to reject this plan, otherwise it will consider any action to foil this "American-hatched plot," the message read on Tehran Radio said.

Lebanon needs \$10b to rebuild economy

TORONTO (R) — Lebanon is likely to need at least \$10 billion over the next few years to rebuild its war-shattered economy, a senior Lebanese central banker said Monday. "Lebanon by itself cannot cope with this," Nassim Saliba, an adviser to the governor of the Bank of Lebanon told Reuters. The Lebanese government would have to seek funds from other Arab countries, from the World Bank and elsewhere, he said. Mr. Saliba estimated that rebuilding the Lebanese economy could take four to five years.

Turkey confirms loss of ship in Gulf

ANKARA (A.P.) — A Turkish cargo ship sank in the Arabian Gulf on Saturday after it was hit by Iraqi missile fire, the Foreign Ministry disclosed Monday. Three crew members were killed, the ministry said, and the 27 survivors were taken to Tehran aboard a special plane sent by Iran. A Foreign Ministry announcement said the ship, Mar. Transporter, caught fire when it was hit in the engine room near the Iran's Bandar Khomeini port east of the Shatt Al Arab waterway. The announcement refrained from blaming Iraq, saying that Iraq had announced that the waters were dangerous for commercial traffic in an Aug. 12 notice.



Photo by Yousef Al'Alam

FAULTY JUDGMENT ENDS IN TRAGEDY: A woman died and another was seriously wounded as a result of a car accident on the Amman-Na'our road Monday morning. At 6:30 on Monday a tipper-truck (left) coming from Na'our to Amman collided with a private automobile driven by a 28-year-old lady with another 36-year-old lady passenger. The private automobile (right) driver tried to overtake the tipper-truck in front of her, but miscalculated the distance and hit the

tipper, went astray to the left to find in front of her another tipper to collide with, police said. The driver of the car died immediately and her co-passenger was hospitalised with serious injuries. Public Security Directorate officials said the accident was due to overtaking. The officials appealed to drivers to abide by the traffic signs on highways and not to make wrong overtaking (J.T.).

U.S.: Israel undermines Mideast peace plan

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has denounced Israel's plan to establish new settlements in the occupied territories, saying it regards the move as a direct attempt to undermine President Reagan's Middle East peace initiatives.

It was not clear what concrete steps the administration might take to face this latest challenge to its policies. But the Israeli move seemed certain to heighten the tense relations between Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government and Washington.

Secretary of State George Shultz Sunday ruled out any threat to cut off aid to Israel as a means of pressing it into accepting Mr.

Reagan's plan. The president's proposals call for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Palestinian self-government there in association with Jordan.

But Mr. Shultz indicated shipments of F-16 fighters to Israel could be held up even longer. Sunday's decision to set up four new settlements was a major rebuff to the Reagan administration and came only three days after the Israeli cabinet's categorical rejection of the president's plan.

Within hours of the Israeli announcement, the White House condemned the "incomprehensibility" of the Israeli

move.

It said it not only eroded the confidence of all at a time when progress in peace moves seemed possible, but also cast doubt on earlier Israeli commitments to United Nations resolutions on the Middle East.

Mr. Shultz called the move "a most unwelcome development." President Reagan, who when he assumed the presidency was widely regarded as one of the "great friends" Israel has had in the White House, has seen himself increasingly at odds with Mr. Begin in the past 14 months.

In June, 1981, the president delayed delivery of planes following Israel's bombing of an

Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad and other bombing raids in Lebanon.

Last December he suspended a military cooperation agreement following Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

During the recent fighting in Lebanon, he suspended the supply of cluster bombs and held up formal notification to Congress for the supply of 75 F-16s to Israel.

But the latest Israeli move seemed the most direct challenge yet to the president and if, as Mr. Shultz said, the administration was not planning outright sanc-

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'Home Army' holds 9 hostages, demands Warsaw end martial law

Armed men take over Polish embassy in Berne

BERNE (R) — Armed men declaring opposition to Poland's military government occupied the Polish embassy in Berne Monday, took nine diplomats hostage and threatened to blow up the building within 48 hours, Swiss officials said.

Swiss Radio reported that shots were fired. But police said that, although some loud noises were heard from the building, there was no confirmation of any shooting.

The occupiers, described as between two and five in number, threw a message out of an embassy

window demanding an end to martial law in Poland and the release of political prisoners by the military government there.

They said they belonged to a Polish "Home Army—Front of National Liberation," recalling a similarly named force which staged an ill-fated uprising against the German occupying army in Warsaw in 1944.

The Swiss government, which passed the occupiers' demands to the Polish government, condemned the embassy seizure as a criminal act.

A special group of senior Swiss officials led by Justice Minister Kurt Furgler took charge of the situation, and armed police threw a cordon round the building.

Apart from the end of martial law and release of prisoners, the message thrown from the window and written in Polish demanded that prison camps in Poland be broken up and "repression" against the Polish people be stopped.

By late afternoon, no reply had been received from the Polish government, and officials said the Swiss authorities were planning

action by security forces which they declined to specify.

The occupiers strolled casually and virtually unnoticed into the building Monday morning.

A neighbouring dentist told Reuters one of his patients saw three men lying down in a car parked outside the building shortly before dawn.

"Then suddenly police were all over the place," he said.

The first demands were telephoned to police by a man who spoke German with an accent.

Gold, silver touch '82 highs

LONDON (R) — Gold and silver prices touched new 1982 highs Monday as doubts about the durability of the world banking system kept investors bidding for precious metals as a hedge against financial disaster.

Gold prices went as high as \$466.50 an ounce in London at one point and silver prices topped \$9 an ounce, the highest levels for both metals in nearly a year. Dealers later fixed the gold price at \$474 and silver prices also eased.

Financial markets in Europe and Asia were described as jittery, with U.S. markets closed for the Labour Day holiday and finance ministers and top bankers in Toronto for the annual World Bank

and International Monetary Fund meetings.

International financial leaders are discussing what steps to take to head off a failure by any number of sovereign buyers to pay back their loans, a problem given a new sense of urgency by disclosures from Mexico and Argentina over the past week that they are having serious trouble in meeting repayment deadlines.

Gold has surged from a two-year low of \$296 in June and on Friday jumped \$42.75 to \$474 an ounce for one of its best one-day performances ever, after Mexico announced that it was nationalising its banks to halt a flight of money.

Washington seeks way out of sanctions stalemate

TORONTO (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday the Reagan administration might be willing to reconsider its controversial Soviet gas pipeline sanctions if West European countries could find a way to resolve the dispute.

Noting that West European officials met in London last week to discuss the pipeline issue, Mr. Regan told a press briefing:

"We would welcome any such approach that other nations might have toward a settlement of these problems."

"If indeed they (possible European solutions) are worthwhile and substantial, then we might want to consider the repercussions of what we are doing," he added.

He said the Europeans had expressed their regret at the sanctions

President Reagan first announced last December and then expanded in June.

Mr. Regan said he tried to explain the president's reasoning which was that the sanctions would slow or stop construction of the 4,800-kilometre pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, thus punishing the Soviet Union for what the U.S. sees as its involvement in the military crackdown in Poland.

The sanctions prevent American firms, their subsidiaries overseas and foreign companies operating under U.S. licences from exporting any American oil and gas equipment or technology that would be used for the pipeline.

The U.S. treasury secretary declined to say what the United States wants from the Europeans.

Al Ahram criticises Reagan proposals

CAIRO (R) — A leading Cairo newspaper said Monday President Reagan's proposals on the Middle East ignored the security of Israel's Arab neighbours and showed too much concern for that of Israel.

In the first detailed press reaction to the proposals, the editor of the semi-official Al Ahram described parts of the plan as a green light to Israel to alter its borders whenever it liked under security and religious pretexts.

The editor, Ibrahim Nafaa, was citing a part of Mr. Reagan's plan that says "when the border is negotiated between Israel and Jordan, our view on the extent to which Israel should be asked to give up territory will be heavily affected by the extent of true peace and normalisation and the security arrangements offered in return."

In his lengthy article, Mr. Nafaa said "the initiative spoke of the security and safety of Israel while it did not refer at all to the security of either the proposed Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip or that of Jordan or other Arab neighbours of Israel."

Al-Ahram's editor said the prospect of an independent Palestinian state could have given the Palestinians the opportunity to choose the kind of self-determination they wanted instead of limiting such options in advance.

Cairo attacks Israeli decision on settlements

CAIRO (A.P.) — The Egyptian government Monday condemned Israeli plans to erect seven new settlements on the occupied West Bank and called on the international community to oppose the decision.

A statement released by a Foreign Ministry official described the Israeli decision, which was announced Sunday, as an example of Israel's record of "breaking resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations and rules of international law."

"Egypt strongly condemns this policy and the Israeli continuation in declaring establishment of settlements and calls on the whole international community" to oppose the decision, the statement said.

Israel announced the new settlements following President Reagan's new Middle East peace initiative, which calls among other things for a freeze on Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala was later quoted as saying Egypt condemned the "principle of building new settlements on the West Bank and Gaza."

The Middle East News agency quoted Field Marshal Abu Ghazala as rejecting Israel's explanation that the settlements would "insure its security."

"Any country can say this kind of talk and threaten other countries under these allegations, I think that bringing peace to the area will provide security to everyone," he said.

Percy: Ball is in Arab court now

ATHENS (A.P.) — U.S. Sen. Charles Percy, making a stopover Monday in Greece, said the Arab countries should now take the initiative for peace in the Middle East. "I call on the Arab World to be creative and take the initiative. The ball is in their court now," Mr. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters at Athens airport. Mr. Percy stopped to change planes on his way home from a two-week private visit to Cyprus. He said President Ronald Reagan's new Middle East peace plan "doesn't contradict the Camp David accords," and urged Israel to abandon its intention of setting up more settlements in the occupied West Bank. "The Israeli attitude is not acceptable," he said. "The continuing settlements on the West Bank are a signal to the world that Israel doesn't mean to give up any part of the West Bank."

Fez summit to consider Arab plan

FEZ, Morocco (Agencies) — Arab states have drawn up a last-minute Middle East peace plan to be presented at the Arab summit opening here Monday night, senior Arab officials said.

The plan calls for the establishment of a Palestinian state and proposes that the United Nations Security Council guarantee "the security and integrity of states in the region."

The officials said it replaces a Saudi Arabian proposal that implicitly called for the recognition of Israel within its pre-1967 borders. Unlike the Saudi plan, which was opposed by some Arab states, the new plan states that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must be associated with the peace process.

The officials said the plan was the work of Saudi Arabia and Tunisia—which had also put forward its own proposals based on the 1947 U.N. partition plan for

(MAP) said the summit will tackle a 28-item agenda.

MAP said the talks would fall under seven main headings:

—Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people;

—An eight-point Saudi plan for peace in the Middle East;

—A plan put forward by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to solve the Palestinian question;

—The Gulf war and the Arab position on the conflict;

—The situation in the Horn of Africa;

—The construction of a new headquarters for the Arab League;

—Arab solidarity and the settlement of inter-Arab conflicts.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat was the last of the expected leaders to

Fez summit formally opened

FEZ, Morocco (Agencies) — King Hassan of Morocco Monday formally opened the reconvened session of the 12th Arab summit in this ancient Moroccan capital.

In his opening speech, King Hassan warmly welcomed the Arab heads of states assembled here to formulate a joint strategy in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut, and praised the "heroic" resistance put up by Palestinian forces in Lebanon against the invading Israeli forces.

Immediately after the opening speech, the Moroccan king said all sessions of the summit will be held behind closed doors and asked newsmen to leave the summit conference hall.

British-ruled Palestine—and had already received support from most Arab states.

The officials said they hoped the draft would be adopted as an Arab plan by the three-day summit with the backing of Syria and the PLO.

The plan calls for Arab acceptance of the 1947 U.N. resolution, which proposes the creation of a Jewish and an Arab state in Palestine, as the basis of a solution to the Palestinian issue.

The plan also suggests that after Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, these be placed under a temporary United Nations mandate.

The Moroccan news agency

arrive. He came from Tunis, where he presided at a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee called to discuss the Reagan initiative and other peace plans to come before the summit.

The Palestinian leader received an exceptionally warm welcome from King Hassan and the other Arab leaders. It was his first meeting with any of them since the Israeli siege of Beirut.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein arrived unannounced here Monday to attend the summit.

President Hussein was not expected here after the arrival of an Iraqi delegation Sunday, headed by Vice-President Taha Yassin Ramadan.

Israel says Reagan plan impedes 'autonomy' talks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel said Monday that President Reagan's latest peace proposals made an early resumption of talks on Palestinian "autonomy" impossible.

The new Israeli position was announced by government officials less than a week after Prime Minister Menachem Begin said his country would approach Egypt to arrange a swift resumption of the "autonomy" talks which have been deadlocked since last year.

Israel has angrily rejected President Reagan's formula for solving the Palestinian problem through self-government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

The hardline administration of Mr. Begin also turned down the American call for a freeze on settlements in the occupied territories and Sunday ordered the establishment of seven new Jewish outposts in the West Bank and Gaza.

"President Reagan's statement torpedoed our initiative to revive the autonomy talks soon and our intentions to offer slightly more flexible proposals on the subject," one official said.

Another official said: "The president's plan complicates and makes more difficult the efforts to resume the negotiations. Some

Explosion injures 6 Israelis

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Six Israeli soldiers were injured when the truck in which they were travelling blew up in flames near Tyre in South Lebanon, Israeli Radio said Monday.

The radio said the incident occurred when a smoke bomb being carried by one of the soldiers blew up, causing hand grenades and other equipment to explode for over an hour.

Ambulances of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) took the injured to a hospital in the northern Israel town of Nahariya, the radio said.

Sarkis, envoys discuss role of multinational force

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis conferred Monday with the French, Italian and United States ambassadors on the role of the multinational force in Lebanon following the evacuation of Palestinian forces.

The three countries contributed 2,100 men to the force supervising the evacuation of more than 13,000 Palestinian fighters and Syrian troops from Israeli-besieged west Beirut in a 12-day operation which ended last week.

After the hour-long meeting, U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon told reporters the four had discussed the programme of the:

King holds intensive discussions in Morocco

FEZ (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at his residence in Fez on Monday member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council (RCC), first deputy prime minister and chairman of the Iraqi delegation to the Fez summit, Taha Yassin Ramadan.

They discussed the agenda of the summit and the ways "guaranteeing the accomplishment of positive results serving the Arab Nation's issues."

The meeting was attended from the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

It was attended from the Iraqi side by RCC member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad and Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi.

King Hussein had intensive consultations with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and King Hassan II of Morocco on Sunday night. The three leaders held a meeting which continued until the early hours of Monday.

The three leaders discussed all aspects of the Arab situation and the topics to be discussed at the summit conference and affirmed that a proper climate should be created to make the summit a success.

Moscow launches fierce attack on U.S. plan

MOSCOW (R) — Moscow has fiercely denounced President Reagan's new Middle East peace plan and said it would ultimately lead to more tension and bloodshed in the region.

In the first detailed Soviet response to the president's initiative, the party daily Pravda Monday also accused Mr. Reagan of taking a cynical attitude towards the recent bloodshed in Lebanon and trying to capitalise on it to further U.S. power.

Pravda said Mr. Reagan's new proposals were unacceptable as a basis for a settlement because they failed to grant real independence to the Palestinians within their own state.

The president's plan calls for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and Palestinian self-government there in association with Jordan.

"As a matter of fact, Washington's 'new' proposals programme a further worsening of relations between the various peoples and new, bloody conflicts. They are aimed at consolidating American-Israeli rule," the daily said.

The unsigned commentary was also carried in full by the official news agency TASS, making clear it was the formal Soviet answer to Mr. Reagan's plan, which he announced last Wednesday.

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force, and President Sarkis would talk it over further with the Lebanese cabinet.

Asked about reports that the 800-strong contingent of U.S. Marines would leave next weekend, he said: "I did not discuss precisely the date of the withdrawal of this force."

"We came to Lebanon at the invitation of (the Lebanese) government, which will study the subject, and we will leave at the time which the Lebanese government programme fixes."

The multinational force began

(Continued on page 3)

FEATURES

Water, sanitation problems persist in Third World

The International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade was launched by the United Nations in November 1980 to bring clean drinking water and adequate sanitation to all by 1990. A seventh of the Decade is over and "frankly we have very little to show," Decade Coordinator Peter Lowes said in London recently.

The Decade was in danger of spending too much time and resources on promotional activities and commercial goods and services, he warned.

There "does not seem to have been much progress" in raising funds in the North or in developing national plans and training programmes in the South, he told a U.K. Water Decade Liaison meeting.

In the last few months he had seen waste and duplication of effort in Oman, Pakistan, Turkey and the Yemen Arab Republic. In the Sudan many organisations were tenuously linked with Khartoum and it was not always clear what they were doing. The Regional Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) could help coordinate Decade activities, Lowes felt.

Rejecting the "top down" attitude to development, Lowes advocated understanding local problem before pledges from donors were made. For this, UNDP and the World Health Organisation (WHO) would concentrate on a few countries—Nepal, Turkey, Zaire and possibly Morocco and Sri Lanka—and help them hold national conferences.

Bangladesh

An unusual study of rural water use patterns by Bangladeshi engineering student Farooque Ahmed could be crucial to long-term water supply and sanitation programmes in the country, UNICEF officials believe.

Ahmed studied three districts of south western Bangladesh—Kushtia, Jessore and Khulna—bordering West Bengal in India, for a Master's thesis at the Department of Civil Engineering at the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca.

The idea of understanding local needs before launching programmes is not new, and some of Ahmed's findings are fairly obvious. The significance of the study—which is based on painstakingly detailed observations—is that it has aroused the interest of planners.

Though Ahmed himself does not suggest that his findings are applicable to the whole country, local UNICEF officials are convinced that they are relevant to the rest of Bangladesh and to other countries in the region.

Improving rural water and sanitation facilities is particularly difficult in Bangladesh, which has the world's highest rural population density. The dry season is very dry and the wet season very wet. The water in the rivers, ponds and even the wells is contaminated because of poor sanitary conditions.

Ahmed's study covered 3,000 people in more than 400 households, in 27 areas. In each village or area 10-15 households in the vicinity of a pump were discreetly observed throughout the daylight hours over a few days. The residents were also questioned about how far they had to go, how long collection took and what they used the water for—drinking, washing, bathing, sanitation or food and drink for cattle.

Ahmed encountered several problems. The women were reluctant to be interviewed. The villagers would not allow close observation of waterpoints. The water vessels were of different sizes, making it hard to estimate the quantities. It was difficult to observe people at night and at peak periods of collection.

The average per capita consumption was estimated at 45 litres per day. The consumption was lower in 70% of the houses. The bigger houses and the richer families needed more water. People with water-seal flush latrines used 4.5 litres more each. Hindus used more water than their Muslim neighbours because they washed their floors twice a day, and everyone used more water in summer.

In every area villagers had access to both unprotected and protected water. The study covered ponds, ditches, rivers streams, wells and also community handpump tubewells and UNICEF's family-size tubewells. The family tubewells catering for 20-30 persons were cheaper to maintain but less robust than the heavier community ones, which supplied 150 people.



Women in Bangladesh wash dishes in ponds.

In Kushtia, people preferred household wells which were cheaply and easily constructed within the compound. Everywhere ponds were used until the dry weather lowered the water level and people had to turn to the tubewells.

Tradition and habit weighed against the tubewells—the safer source—and villagers were also ignorant of the dangers of using unprotected water. Differences in taste, smell and colour of the water were appreciated but not its biological quality.

Women preferred the traditional wells and ponds as these afforded a sheltered or private area, while the tubewells were completely open. Moreover, it took more time to collect water from a tubewell in the peak collection times in the early morning and late evening. Congested tubewells sent many people to the surface water for bathing and washing.

The usual tubewell platform has standing space for one person. Increasing the dimensions for more people—who could wash clothes and bathe—resulted in greater use of the tubewell.

Another problem was the high iron and chloride content in the groundwater—this was often beyond the medical tolerance limit. In Jessore people had various sources including a river, ponds, wells and easily accessible tubewells. But all the 100 households surveyed used the surface sources.

Yemen

The construction of the first stage of a modern sewerage system is

expected to start this August in the ancient city of Sana'a, capital of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The new sewerage project, which has been contracted to a British company, is being initially financed by the International Development Association and the Saudi Fund for Development.

The first stage of the project will cater to about 100,000 people—roughly half the present population—and will concentrate on the old quarters of the capital.

The congested old city area has narrow, many-storied houses along narrow, unpaved streets. A house of five to nine storeys is occupied by one extended family. Each floor has one or two lavatory-bathrooms next to a vertical shaft extending from the top to the ground floor.

The faeces drop down a hole in the squatting slab via the long shaft to a receptacle. From here they are frequently collected, carried to old public latrines and spread on the roofs to dry.

In wood-scarce Sana'a dried faeces are used as fuel, supplemented by the refuse from the slaughter yards. The ashes are sold as fertiliser for orchards or vegetable gardens.

The urine and waste water flows via a groove in the lavatory floor to the outside wall and down an open vertical drain. Some of the liquid evaporates; the rest collects in an underground sump. No liquid goes down the "long drop" and in the hot dry climate the faeces dehydrate quickly, making removal easier.

The traditional "long drop" latrine is ecologically sound for a hot area with scarcity of water and

fuel. But it is a major health hazard because it involves the handling of fresh faeces. The most common diseases in Sana'a—desentery, worm-infections, viral hepatitis and trachoma—are due to poor sanitation. A modern sewerage system is good for public health but cannot fulfil the traditional ecological functions.

Ghana

Community health workers in rural Ghana have found that the best way to ensure the success of a programme is to let the people work out their own solutions.

In 1970 a health and family planning project was started in a group of villages near Accra. The Dantia project—named after one of the villages—was run jointly by the Ghana Medical School and the University of California in the U.S. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provided some initial funding. Now it is being funded by the Ghanaian government.

The project covered 60 villages, within a 80 km radius of Accra. Of these, 33 had no latrines, 14 had latrines in poor condition and all but one village used pond water for drinking. Waste was dumped in irregularly maintained sites.

Planners realised from the start that the villagers had to be effectively involved to change the insanitary conditions. Committees or groups were formed in every village—78% of these have been active. Seven villages had women's groups and two had youth groups.



Fetching water is heavy labour in Ghana.



Animals and people search for water.

The groups discussed their own priorities and listed these in order: construction of latrines, improving water supply, refuse disposal, good housing, and electric connection. The plans were made on this basis—the villagers were responsible for providing and maintaining improved facilities.

However, there were some problems. The people deepened their own ponds. The government helped them to dig trenches and lay pipes, but now only five villages have flowing water in the pipelines because

the water pressure is too low and the diameter of the pipes is too small.

More than 80% of the 120 latrines needed were built by the villagers themselves, but 25% caved in within four years and has to be rebuilt. The government built only eight latrines. Refuse disposal sites were identified by each village, but these were not maintained satisfactorily. The women responsible for sweeping the area and burning the waste did not always do so when they were busy with the harvest or in the rainy

season when it was too wet. Joseph O. Azu of the Ghana Medical School's community health department points out that the community also feared that the new schemes would fail, the benefits would go only to a few, and the costs would be too high.

Community participation in the Dantia health project could have been even greater if education and farming programmes had also been taken up at the same time, suggests Azu.

—Earthscan

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30	Korona
17:45	Cartoons
18:10	Vision
18:35	Lobo
19:15	Local Programme
19:25	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:20	Thompson & Sonny
22:00	Arabic Series
22:30	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:30	News in French
19:50	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
22:30	Documentary
22:40	News in English
22:45	Variety Show

RADIO JORDAN

555 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
08:00	News Summary
08:05	Morning Show
12:30	News Summary
12:35	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	Science Report, Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Top Twenty
19:00	News Summary
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
20:30	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
21:50	News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Four Hands in Harmony 06:45 Financial News 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:00 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Concert 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 A World of Wind and Brass 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 The Flame and the Wind 10:30 Grieg in The Sound 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Robert Service 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Septet and 12:30 World News 12:30 13:00 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newcastle 14:15 From the Promenade Concert 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Concert with a White Bear 16:45 Network U.K. 17:00 Radio Newcastle 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 The Bogart File 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Meridian 19:00 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newcastle 20:30 Promenade Concert 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Homer's Cuckoo 22:15 Classical Pops 23:30 The Bogart File 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Keynotes 01:30 Meridian

06:00 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and technology 18:15 Feature: Science in the News 18:30 News Magazine 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English News 20:15 Special English Feature 20:30 News USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinions, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:30 VOA World Report

VOICE OF AMERICA

06:00 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and technology 18:15 Feature: Science in the News 18:30 News Magazine 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English News 20:15 Special English Feature 20:30 News USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinions, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:30 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* The Electric Eel, an adventure film for children, at the British Cinema at 7:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* History of the French Cinema, a photographic exhibition, at the French Cultural Centre. Starts at 4:00 p.m.

CHOIR

* The YWCA choir invites all interested singers to join them at 7:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Greek Theatre	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Hassan Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Haseen, 61757. Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 17331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist Church in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:50	Fajr
05:15	Sunrise
11:30	Dhuhr
15:00	'Asr
17:52	Maghreb
19:18	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. It is subject to change without notice. Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Doha (RJ)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	London (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
11:20	Ankara (TA)
12:10	Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:20	Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:00	London (RJ)
16:45	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
16:45	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:10	Cairo (EA)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:20	London, Paris (RJ)
18:00	Cairo (RJ)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:55	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Rome (RJ)
19:50	Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)
22:05	Damascus (RJ)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Baghdad (RJ)
01:10	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

05:00	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
08:10	Cairo (RJ)
09:00	London (BA)
09:45	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30	Rome (RJ)
10:45	Tripoli (RJ)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:50	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:30	Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:10	Cairo (EA)
12:30	Ankara (TA)
12:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
13:00	Riyadh (SV)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	75/ 75.3
Dutch guilder	131/ 131.8
Egyptian pound	365/ 368.6
French franc	50.9/ 51.2
Irish dollar	621.6/ 628.3
Italian lire (for 100)	25.4/ 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	137.9/ 138.7
Kuwaiti dinar	1225/ 1229
Lebanese lira	72.9/ 74
Qatari riyal	1028/ 1032.3
Saudi riyal	97.6/ 98.2
Swedish crown	103.6/ 104.4
Swiss franc	57.8/ 58.1
Syrian lira	168.8/ 169.8
UAE dirham	60.9/ 61.3
U.K. sterling pound	97.1/ 97.5
U.S. dollar	615/ 618.7
W. German mark	355.3/ 358.5
W. German mark	143.4/ 144.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather with northerly moderate wind. In Aqaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C: Amman 20/31, Aqaba 26/38, Deserts 21/35, Jordan Valley 24/30.

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 32, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 25 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56300-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Husseini, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	64171-4
University Hospital	845845
Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	67158
Al-Munshar, J. Hussein	67137-9
The Islamic, Abdali	65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Awad Hawazadeh ... 77665/72350

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.	
Apple (African)	350/ 300
Apple (American)	250/ 300
Apple (Double Red)	220/ 180
Apple (Golden)	220/ 180
Apple (Japanese)	360/ 300
Apple (Local)	220/ 180
Apple (Starkins)	220/ 180
Apple (small)	260/ 200
Banana (Mukammal)	225/ 200
Beans	360/ 300
Beans (string)	280/ 200
Broad Beans	170/ 140
Cabbages	150/ 120
Carrot	170/ 130
Caiflower (white)	200/ 160
Cherries	450/ 400
Cucumber (large)	200/ 150
Cucumber (small)	280/ 220
Eggplant (small)	150/ 120
Figs	360/ 300
Garlic	560/ 480
Grapes	220/ 180
Hot Green Pepper	180/ 150
Lemon	180/ 150

Resuscitating and unifying Lebanese army may not be as easy as it seems

By Jonathan Wright
 Reuter

BEIRUT — Lebanon's incoming president, Bashir Gemayel, faces a daunting task when he sets about resuscitating the country's demoralised army as the instrument of a strong central government.

With verbal support from Israel and the United States, Mr. Gemayel, who himself commands an unofficial militia of some 8,000 trained men, has made strengthening the national army a key plank in his law-and-order political platform.

But virtually since the Lebanese state was established and especially since the civil war of 1975-6, the use of the armed forces has been the hottest political potato any Lebanese leader could have the misfortune to handle.

During the war, dissident officers like leftist Captain Ahmed Al Khatib and the Israeli-backed rightist Major Saad Haddad took their men out of the official army and set up rival militias claiming to represent Lebanon.

Today the army swims in a sea of foreign and local forces, taking up symbolic positions wherever the government can persuade

other parties to give it a patch of its own.

Lebanese soldiers liaise with Syrians and Israelis, with an 11-nation United Nations peacekeeping force in the south, and in Beirut with newly arrived troop contingents from France, Italy and the United States.

All over the country they must be careful not to offend a multitude of armed groups right across the political and religious spectrum.

The penalty for mistakes could be recurrent ambushes or sniping at army vehicles and personnel. Family and party loyalties protect the attackers from detection and punishment.

The soldiers rarely receive orders to try their strength against a rival, either for fear of casualties or of a government crisis provoked by the rival's allies in the cabinet. The result is a paralysed army, largely confined to barracks.

"As soldiers, we find it very frustrating to see our country used by others as the theatre for military operations over which we have no control," a senior officer told Reuters.

He had watched from his office window in the hill suburb of Yarz

as Syrian and Israeli tanks battled for the mountain ridge that carries the main road from Beirut to Damascus.

The official Lebanese army played almost no part in the fighting of the last three months. It put up a nominal and short-lived resistance to the Israeli invasion forces in the south but let them into its stronghold at Baabda, seat of the presidency and symbolic heart of Lebanese legitimacy.

Israeli troops took over army barracks in the south, angering Lebanese leftists who accused the army of colluding with their enemy.

Israel and the United States special envoy Philip Habib suggested in June deploying the army in west Beirut to disarm thousands of trapped Palestinian guerrillas and their leftist allies.

"The idea was totally impracticable. The government couldn't single out the leftists while the rightists were still armed," the Lebanese officer said.

The Palestinians and Muslim leaders of west Beirut, who had long distrusted the army for what they said was a pro-Christian bias among its officers, demanded the multi-national force of American, French and Italian troops for extra

security.

Concession to sovereignty

As a concession to Lebanese sovereignty, 3,000 Lebanese troops were assigned to work with the 2,100 foreign soldiers along the "green line" dividing the capital into Christian and leftist sectors.

Following complicated negotiations in the field this stage is almost complete, but the army has not yet disputed militia-held territory in the heart of west Beirut.

Throughout the operation Palestinian, leftist and Muslim groups have preferred to abandon strategic positions specifically to the French, and not to the Lebanese army.

The Sunni Muslim prime minister, Shafiq Al Wazzan, asked to vet the units to be deployed in the west of the city to weed out any whose presence he thought might lead to friction.

The army is hardly more welcome in East Beirut, despite the dominant Falangist party's ideological commitment to it as the representative of legitimacy.

In private, Mr. Gemayel's militiamen in the "Lebanese forces" are quick to make disparaging remarks about the regular troops,

because "they get in the way" or "they never finish the job."

Falangist sources say the new president, who takes office on September 23, is expected to resolve his ambiguous status as commander-in-chief of both the army and the "Lebanese forces" by introducing conscription for everyone and integrating the two.

Young men in Falangist-held areas already do 15 months' compulsory military service with the militia, regardless of their or their families' political views.

The sources say leftist militias would be called on to dissolve themselves and sign up too, though the Murabitoun, the most powerful indigenous fighting force in west Beirut, has so far insisted it will only cooperate with the army when the government makes fighting Israel the army's first priority.

The Lebanese army would like stepped-up military credits from the United States to buy new vehicles and equipment, but the state department has said it has no plans to beyond existing levels of military aid to Lebanon.

The Lebanese air force still uses British-made Hawker Hunters dating from the late 1950s.

Old lies from old men

IT IS most instructive these days to study closely the arguments that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his rightwing followers are producing to counter the new Middle East peace proposals of United States President Ronald Reagan. At first, the Israelis talked about Mr. Reagan's plan being a mortal danger to Israel because it would establish a Palestinian state. Now, Mr. Begin has written a letter to Mr. Reagan in which the main thesis is that a West Bank-Gaza political unit in association with Jordan would quickly lead to the establishment of a "Soviet base" in the heart of the Middle East.

This is peculiar stuff, indeed. It is interesting to note that even the great Russian fighter Ronald Reagan himself noted in his recent speech that his administration's obsession with confronting the Soviets in the Middle East had more or less given way now to resolving what he called the "homelessness" of the Palestinians, and what we call the political disenfranchisement of the Palestinians. When the American president himself glosses

over his previous mania about Soviets in the Middle East, the Israeli prime minister brings it out of the closet and tries to breathe new life into it. How ironic.

The American leadership seems to have understood recently that precisely the opposite is the case. It has been America's unquestioning, unfeeling support for Israel that has disenchanted so much of the Arab World in the past decade and has nurtured a powerful grass-roots anti-Americanism that only started to manifest itself openly during the past three months. The American leadership may be slow to learn the facts of the Middle East, but it eventually learns nevertheless, and one of the outstanding lessons of the recent past is that American-financed Israeli militarism and expansionism are the main impediments to Soviet penetration in the Arab World. Mr. Begin is clutching at straws, pulling out of his old bag of tricks any old lie that may have worked in the past. He strikes a rather pathetic figure. The Americans should tell him so, in their own words.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Challenges facing the Arab summit

The Arab Nation's attention is focussed on Fez, where the Arab heads of state have resumed the 12th Arab summit meeting, at a critical stage that requires absolute seriousness and the utmost sincerity in facing the challenges confronting the Arab Nation.

Following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon with its consequences and possible effect on the course of Arab life, a common Arab strategy of action must be a prominent issue in the summit's working programme.

Arab leaders, in their discussion of an Arab common strategy, will have to face a big question regarding President Reagan's initiative. The answer to such a question should take into account the present stage and the basic requirements for the protection of the nation's real interests.

The attention which the U.S. initiative has received and the positive aspects it contained will definitely not divert the leaders' concern for top priorities; that is, to get out of the conference with a unified stand towards the initiative as a prerequisite for building up on the positive aspects of

the initiative and the neutralisation of its negative ones.

The Israeli authorities' announcement last Sunday of its intentions to establish seven new settlements in the occupied territories is an important element which Arab leaders should consider while discussing the initiative. The Israeli step is an early trial to President Reagan's proposals, which advocated the need for the suspension of Zionist settlement policies.

Israel is manipulating to neutralise the U.S. initiative and turn it into a theoretical inapplicable enterprise.

Hence, the difficulties facing Arab leaders at Fez are manifest; and it is essential that the summit arrives at a common stand, taking into account Israel's attempts at jeopardising the American initiative, a policy characteristic of Israel.

The Arab heads of state are to face several challenges at Fez. They are certainly capable of handling them successfully providing they rise above differences and put common interests of the nation above individual considerations.

Al Dustour: Fez: A challenge, a responsibility

The Arab summit opening Monday at Fez is evidently of special importance. No other summit ever received equal attention from both Arab and world public opinion.

The Arab leaders were not able to demonstrate good ability at besieging their differences during the last session and prevent further deterioration in Arab solidarity and coordination. The resumption of the summit is hoped to witness eminent concentration by Arab leaders on prominent issues with a high sense of responsibility and warm sincerity.

The calamities that have befallen the Arab Nation have excluded none of its member states. The dangers being faced pose a threat to every single country.

Hence, the importance of any summit lies in its participants' ability to rise above their differences and concentrate on common central issues of the

present and the future.

Hostile forces have made much use of the gaps created by the absence of solidarity, coordination and joint Arab action. What is happening now at the Gulf front and the Lebanese tragedy only emphasise this fact. They also demonstrate that no hostile schemes may meet success unless they take advantage of the state of disintegration in inter-Arab relations.

We are certain the Arab leaders' awareness of the dangers at this critical stage will lead them to outline a new solid framework for coordination and integration.

The Arab heads of state are expected to respond to the longings of their peoples, cherish their hopes and assume their responsibilities by securing all requirements of a strong stand and taking their due share in establishing genuine peace and lasting justice in the Middle East.



Foreign diplomats in Beirut do not need to go too far in order to do their daily shopping

By Robert Basler
 Reuter

BEIRUT — People who need to visit the British embassy in Lebanon these days ask for directions to Bour's supermarket, where they find the ambassador sitting just about over the hardware department.

The West German embassy is up the road a few kilometres occupying two rooms at Our Lady of Lebanon Hospital. And in the high-ceilinged but cramped town hall at Jounieh, consulate staff from the United States, Canada and several other countries share desks and telephones to handle passport and visa queries from anyone with the patience to make the 20-km trip from Beirut.

The bombs and rockets of Lebanon's recent conflict between Israel and the Palestinians have forced diplomats to take what they can get in the way of office space, using homes, shops and hotel rooms. So Beirut's embassy row is now widely scattered.

Despite the evacuation of Palestinian troops and the Lebanese government's new security plan, the ambassadors are not rushing back to west Beirut, where their embassies stand with varying degrees

of battle damage. Indeed, diplomats seem to be wary of being the first to re-enter west Beirut. "We don't want to go back and find out we have to pull out again," says U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, whose residence in the elegant suburb of Yarz now serves as the American embassy, with the help of crude temporary trailers set up beyond the Lavender Bougainvillea.

Mr. Dillon says the U.S. embassy suffered rocket damage in two offices and "tons of broken glass," but that physical damage is not his main concern in deciding when to return. He plans to talk with Lebanese officials shortly, he says, to learn how soon they believe the western part of the city will be truly safe.

And he will not be surprised, he says, if his decision on when to go back into west Beirut is the signal for which other diplomats are waiting. "When you're the American embassy, a lot of people wait to see what you're going to do," he says.

Not all of west Beirut's embassies are empty, of course. Eastern bloc countries withstood severe damage to their property but declined to make what for them would have been a politically unpleasant

move from the leftist-held area. Despite the evacuation of Palestinian troops and the Lebanese government's new security plan, the ambassadors are not rushing back to west Beirut, where their embassies stand with varying degrees of battle damage. Indeed, diplomats seem to be wary of being the first to re-enter west Beirut.

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move from the leftist-held area.

Among Western diplomats a few, like the Norwegians, never left, and the Canadians left very late in the fighting. Belgian Ambassador H.D. Segesser De Brugghe says his country maintained a small operation in the West throughout the war, even when power failures meant walking to the 15th-floor office.

The French suffered two crippling blows in the fighting, losing virtually all use of their embassy, and seeing their grand ambassadorial residence, located at the bloody museum crossing between east and west Beirut, reduced to ruins.

A second residence, in the town of Baabda, now serves as the embassy, and ambassador Paul Marc Henry even manages to find one positive aspect to his temporary quarters.

"We are not more convenient to the new government — we're in presidential territory," he says, referring to his proximity to the palace soon to be occupied by President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

There have been fears that Lebanon's new president, a former Falangist militia commander, might campaign to have embassies

permanently relocate in the largely Christian eastern part of Beirut, instead of the Muslim west, although Italian Ambassador Franco Otteri says the opposite should be the case.

"Before, there was a definite pressure from the Christians and Falangists to have us in the east. Now the government wants a united Beirut, so there should be no more pressure," he said.

Mr. Otteri said his staff are slowly restoring the west Beirut embassy, but that he has set no date for return. "We want to look around for another week to see what happens — that's what all the major embassies are doing."

Likewise, British Ambassador David Roberts says he hopes to return to the west as soon as possible, but that he might well establish a small visa office in East Beirut.

The British originally found space in a Cyprus Airways office before moving to their present suburban supermarket location. But illustrating that there are few really safe spots in the area, Mr. Roberts could watch from his window this week as a Syrian Mig shot down by an Israeli jet, smoldered just up the hill.

By Frank Gray

Fares reform campaign loses momentum in Europe

LONDON — The once-aggressive drive to broaden competition in Western Europe's airlines is now bogged down in the bureaucracy of the European Economic Community (EEC). It is also losing much of its thrust because of the financial crisis besetting the world's airlines.

The biggest blow to the reformers, mostly Europe's smaller operators, came with the collapse last February of Britain's Laker Airways, headed by Sir Freddie Laker, the champion of price-cutting and free competition on international routes by airlines.

Enraged by the success of his Transatlantic Skytrain service in the late 1970s, he had been a vociferous critic of the EEC for not applying the rules of competition embodied in the Treaty of Rome to European air operations. The treaty serves as the constitutional basis for free trade within the ten-nation economic grouping.

His attacks on the community drew support from other inde-

pendent airlines, such as Dan-Air and Britannia of the U.K. and LTA of Germany, and from a number of elected members of the recently established European Parliament, such as Britain's Lord Bethell.

The community itself indicated that Laker's claim was valid, and set in motion several measures to examine the issue of competition and how reforms might be applied. This added to the growing belief that sometime in the 1980s Europe would be turned into a fully deregulated region similar to the United States, with widespread competition among big and small carriers and a full range of competitive fares.

At stake in the argument is a share in the largest volume of regional international air traffic in the world. Some 40 million international passenger journeys take place each year within Europe. This is 35 per cent of all in-

ternational passenger journeys, and compares with 10 million across the Atlantic each year — about 9 per cent of the world total.

Laker's collapse, however, has strengthened opposition to change by the big, mainly state-owned or state-guided airlines, all member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Net losses by the 20 European scheduled IATA airlines last year totalled \$700 million, compared with \$900 million the year before. High losses are expected again this year, with British Airways alone expecting to record a loss of \$300 million or more.

Hand-in-hand with these financial deficits is mushrooming overcapacity worldwide, which has put pressure on the independents to protect their own largely charter operations rather than take on the IATA carriers at a time when neither can afford it. It is a paradox that diminished

interest by the small airlines in reform has coincided with a certain degree of tactical, if confused, progress on the issue within the administration of the EEC.

The European Commission, the Council of Transport Ministers, the European Parliament and many senior transportation and competition officials in Brussels generally agree that the Rome Treaty's competition articles technically do apply to civil aviation inside the community. The rub is that they have never been made to apply in any collective way.

The result is that a complex network of bilateral accords between individual countries that has existed since World War II continues to be the basis for commercial air operations in Europe.

Community officials agree that their general support for reform camouflages the fact that the EEC has no clear idea of its long-term objectives on air transport. Does it

want Europe to be border- and customs-free and wide open to competition, like the U.S.? Or does it want to maintain priority rights for "national" airlines operating out of their own countries?

Added to this, the EEC must consider the needs of such countries as Spain and Portugal, both of which are to join the EEC in the next few years, as well as the interests of Sweden, Norway, Finland, Switzerland and Austria, which have no plans to join.

As one senior aviation official in Brussels said: "What we are talking about is a reform programme lasting not two or three years, as Laker saw it, but taking up to 30 years — certainly well into the 21st century."

Commission's proposal

The European Commission, the supranational executive watchdog which oversees community affairs,

last year issued a proposal to the community's Council of Transport Ministers seeking support for the application of Rome Treaty rules to aviation.

The proposal, still under consideration, requires EEC nations to supply Brussels with data on commercial air operations. Once assessed, this information would form the basis of a new and more competitive order, even though it would take years to complete.

In its proposal, the commission noted that it "has not the power to enforce the rules of competition efficiently and consistently vis-à-vis the airlines. In order to conduct investigations and secure the termination of infringements, it is dependent on the co-operation of the appropriate national authorities."

Early indications are that the Council of Transport Ministers will not back any notable weakening of the pre-eminence of

their national airlines. But a June council meeting did support the idea of broader participation in intra-European air services by third-tier, regional carriers, such as Brittany Air of France, or Crossair of Zurich.

The hitch is that such carriers would be able to operate aircraft of no more than 50-60 seats and would not serve the main metropolitan airports.

The commission last year also issued a directive on air fares to member states, requiring them to submit marketing and tariff evaluation information. Implicit in this was the commission's view that prices in Europe were fixed and would benefit from less regulation.

An immediate development of the directive is a joint airline proposal to create a "band of flexibility" in air fares — similar to one now in effect over the Atlantic within which individual airlines

could alter fares without recourse to reciprocal approval by other countries. The proposal is currently under consideration by the European Civil Aviation Conference, which also embraces non-EEC airlines.

The idea is a welcome one to British Airways, which has been almost alone among Europe's major carriers in proposing fares reforms over the past three decades. It has recently thrown its weight behind the idea of setting up five "shuttle" service hubs within Europe, from which all of Europe's major centres could be served on a non-reservation basis.

British Airways' concern is that it takes nearly two years for a new fare, from the point of conception, to be brought into effect.

The overall average fares difference between Europe and the U.S. is now little more than 20 per cent compared to up to 100 per cent a few years ago, though there is still room for improvement, says British Airways.

— Financial Times news feature

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT AMMAN AND AQABA

Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish,
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2
Fully airconditioned

Amman Tel. 61922 P.O. Box 9676
Wadi Saqra Road,
Near Holiday Inn Hotel.

AQABA Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598
Amman Road,
Near the Main Circle

AL FARDOUS RESTAURANT
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

welcomes you
and invites you to
spend a wonderful
time in its quiet
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SPORTS

Nastase becomes the unlikely of sentimental favourites at U.S. Open

NEW YORK (R) — For years Ilie Nastase has been the man tennis crowds love to hate, his brilliant touch with the racket overshadowed by interminable clowning and boorish court behaviour.

But Sunday, well past his tennis prime and down to 97th in the world rankings, the 36-year-old Romanian became the unlikely of sentimental favourites at the U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

He responded to an adoring gallery of about 15,000 at the National Tennis Centre by battling back to record one of the tournament's biggest upsets when he beat 10th-seeded Johan Kriek of South Africa 4-6, 7-6, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2 to reach the last 16 in the 13-day \$1.5 million tournament.

Even a \$1,000 fine imposed against Nastase for "abuse of an official" in the last game of the tense, three-hour and 25-minute match failed to dim the lustre of his triumph.

Later, discussing the supportive gallery, Nastase said: "It was a nice change. Years ago, they were always against me."

In other matches Sunday top seed John McEnroe, fourth seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and Eliot Teltscher of the U.S. (8) all went through to the fourth round.

Vilas eliminated Mike DePalmer of the U.S. 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1 and Teltscher ousted Chris Lewis of New Zealand 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-0.

Another 36-year-old veteran, Jaime Filioi of Chile, who has fallen to 137 in the world rankings, produced a minor upset when he downed Fritz Buehning of the U.S. 7-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2 to enter

the last 16.

Tom Gullikson of the U.S. eliminated Chip Hooper, who had upset 16th seed Roscoe Tanner on Friday.

In the women's event, second seeded Chris Lloyd, aiming for her sixth Open crown, routed Kate Latham of the U.S. 6-2, 6-1. Lloyd has dropped only five games in three matches.

Of the five other women seeds who advanced to the last 16 Sunday, only sixth-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia had to struggle in defeating Claudia Kohde of West Germany 7-5, 5-7, 6-3.

Americans Andrea Jaeger, Kathy Rinaldi, Bonnie Gadusek, Zina Garrison and amateur Gretchen Rush all went through in straight sets.

Sunday night, Wimbledon Champion Jimmy Connors and fellow American Steve Denton advanced against stubborn opponents.

Connors, who will face old rival Nastase in the next round, won his third-round match against 18-year-old Jimmy Arias of the United States 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Denton, the 12th seed, rallied in another all-American match for a 4-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Mel Purcell.

McEnroe, who had a 6-3, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Vince van Patten Sunday, will Monday meet unheralded Matt Doyle of the U.S. while Martina Navratilova, seeking her 41st consecutive victory, faces 15th seed Andrea Leand of the U.S.

In other featured fourth-round pairings, third-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia will try to avenge a French Open loss to 11th seed Mats Wilander of Sweden.

Sixth seed Gene Mayer of the U.S. faces veteran Bob Lutz of the U.S. and ninth-seeded Yannick Noah of France plays Kim Warwick of Australia.

But no other victory Sunday could overshadow that of Nastase, whose best showing this year in four tournaments had been a quarterfinal appearance.

Turning back the calendar to his glory years of a decade ago, when he won the U.S. Open and reigned as one of the game's superstars, Nastase electrified the stadium crowd with his brilliant play against a rival 14 years younger.

The Romanian appeared on the

verge of going down 2-0 in sets when he fell behind 6-5 after squandering a 5-0 lead. But he then held service and won the first tiebreaker 7-2.

When he dropped the third set tiebreaker 10-8 Nastase seemed doomed. But then, with the gallery willing him on, he won the fourth set 6-3 to square the match.

Kriek saved two match points but then struck an easy forehand volley long and, on the final match point, drove a backhand volley beyond the baseline.

"He loses control," Nastase said of his younger rival. "He doesn't know how to play safe."

Peete wins B.C. Golf Open

ENDICOTT, New York (R) — Calvin Peete, now firmly established as the finest black player in golf, won the \$275,000 B.C. Open by seven strokes with a tournament-record total of 19-under-par 265 here Sunday.

Peete won the \$49,500 top prize and his third tournament victory of the year by shooting a final-round 69. Jerry Pate, despite slumping to a two-over-par round of 73, was second and collected \$29,700.

Peete got off to an ominous start with a double bogey on the first hole that immediately put him behind both Pate and Fuzzy Zoeller.

But Zoeller went on to suffer three double-bogeys of his own. Pate carded a double-bogey and three bogeys on the back nine and Peete was able to Waltz home with a commanding win.

"I drove the ball particularly well today and unfortunately Fuzzy and Jerry didn't," Peete said. Zoeller finished with a 76 for third place on 273.

SFF allows 3rd foreign player

MADRID (R) — The Spanish Football Federation (SFF) has decided to permit clubs to sign a third foreigner as reserve in case either of the others is ill or injured.

At its annual meeting Sunday night, the federation agreed to the change which at present affects six first division clubs—Real Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Espana Ol of Barcelona, Real Valladolid and Malaga—who each recently signed a third foreign player.

The six clubs had hoped to be allowed to field three foreigners in European Cup matches but the question was not discussed.

Mario Andretti may drive for Ferrari

MARANELLO, Italy (R) — Former world motor-racing champion Mario Andretti will this week discuss the possibility of driving for Ferrari in the Italian Grand Prix at Monza on September 12, a Ferrari spokesman said Sunday night.

The 42-year-old American arrived here on Friday for talks with the Italian team whose French number one driver Didier Pironi was badly injured last month in practice for the West German Grand Prix.

Andretti drove for Alfa Romeo last season but so far this year he has driven only in the U.S. Grand Prix at Long Beach when he entered in a Williams.

He has won 12 Grand Prix races in his career, including one behind the wheel of a Ferrari when he raced for the Italian team in 1971 and 1972.

Ferrari are confident that Frenchman Patrick Tambay, who is undergoing treatment in Switzerland for a bruised spinal nerve, will be fit to enter the Monza Grand Prix, the spokesman said.

Seb Coe at centre of scare

LONDON (R) — Britain's triple world record holder Sebastian Coe was at the centre of a scare Sunday over a missing entry for the 1,500 metres in the European Athletics Championships that started in Athens Monday.

A secretary at the British Amateur Athletic Board (BAAB) office here came to the rescue by finding the copy of a telex confirming Coe's entry, and it was sent to Athens early Monday.

The drama started earlier Sunday when championship organisers said they knew nothing of Coe's entry—and warned British officials that without proof of entry the 800 and 1,000 metres and mile world record holder could not compete in the 1,500 in Athens.

After telephone calls to London, BAAB official Cecil Dale managed to contact office secretary Jackie Surtees, who located the telex in a file in the office.

Coe was due to run the 800 metres in Athens and also looked certain to compete in the 1,500 when compatriot Steve Ovett withdrew last Thursday because of a hamstring injury.

World Cup finals: Hard blow to Soviet soccer saviour

MOSCOW (R) — He was hailed the saviour of Soviet soccer, but this year's World Cup finals in Spain dealt a severe blow to Konstantin Beskov's popularity and ambitions.

Amidst a barrage of criticism in the Soviet press over his handling of the squad in Spain, Beskov decided last month to step down as coach of the national eleven and concentrate his energies on managing Moscow Spartak.

Beskov, 61, the Soviet Union's most successful manager, told Reuters it was his own decision to hand over to his chief assistant Valery Lobanovsky.

"It was my opinion that the national coach should be freed from other duties... Now I want to concentrate on Spartak."

At the same time tough-talking Beskov hit back at his critics and said the Soviet squad had performed well against strong opposition in the opening round of the finals in Spain.

"Those who criticise me believe that what they say is justified, but soccer critics know football only from outside. They don't know what goes on in the backroom," he said.

Beskov, speaking shortly before a League match in Moscow's magnificent Lenin Stadium, said: "A trainer plans one thing and it turns out quite different on the pitch. But we played well against Brazil, New Zealand and Scotland."

The Soviet Union qualified for the second final round after being beaten 2-1 by Brazil, winning 3-0 against New Zealand, and holding Scotland to a 2-2 draw after conceding an early goal.

But after a disappointing goalless draw with Poland, the Soviet press turned against the man who had rescued and revitalised Soviet soccer.

The sports daily Sovetsky Sport referred in a series called "Lessons of the World Championship in Spain," to tactical errors by the trainers in the match against Poland and criticised training methods.

The Trade Union daily Trud said Beskov's "coaching collective" had argued over strategy and training, affecting the team's overall performance.

Beskov did not say if press criticism had been a factor in his resignation. But an official assessment of the Soviet performance in Spain by the game's governing body would probably

have been an important consideration.

A meeting of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport in July, attended by Beskov, decided "the performance of the Soviet squad in Spain was unsatisfactory."

An account of the meeting published in Sovetsky Sport said: "The national squad's training programme for the European Championships and Olympic Games has been reviewed. Steps will be taken to raise the standard of Soviet football."

Almost a month later, the official news agency TASS announced Beskov was to be succeeded by 43-year-old Dynamo Kiev coach Lobanovsky. It did not say when the decision was reached.

TASS said Lobanovsky would stay on with Kiev until the end of the season in mid-November before devoting himself entirely to managing the national side.

Lobanovsky will do well to match the record of his predecessor who modestly claims to have achieved "some success since taking over the national squad in 1979."

Beskov succeeded Nikita Simonyan, whose dismissal was announced a month after Sergei Pav-

lov, chairman of the State Sports Committee, criticised his record.

At that time, the Soviet national team had failed to reach the World Cup finals in Argentina and were making a poor showing in the qualifying stages of the European Championships.

It was not long, however, before ex-Moscow Dynamo forward Beskov moulded an exciting side around the individual brilliance of Dynamo Tbilisi and the strength and team-work of Dynamo Kiev.

That mixture took the Soviet Union through their eight World Cup qualifying games unbeaten, scoring 20 goals and conceding just two.

The squad also boasted three of the top 10 places in the 1981 European Footballer of the Year poll. Kiev winger Oleg Blokhin was fifth and Tbilisi duo Ramaz Shengelia and Alexander Chivadze were seventh and eighth respectively.

Beskov, who as a player scored 103 goals in 231 League matches, was a highly successful club manager. In 1972, under his guidance, Dynamo Moscow became the first Soviet team to qualify for a European club tournament final—the Cup Winners' Cup. They lost to Glasgow Rangers 2-3.

Holinghaus European glider champion



Rieti (DaD) — "Winning is good for business," said West German aircraft designer, engineer and glider pilot Klaus Holinghaus (below) on winning the European title on his eighth flight round the 219.2 km point-to-point course in Rieti, Italy. At next year's world championships in Hobbs, New Mexico, many pilots will fly the Nimbus 3 (above), designed and built by Holinghaus, but the European champ will not be among the competitors; he failed to qualify at the last German championships!

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WORLD

Underground Solidarity leaders plan general strike as next step

WROCLAW, Poland (R) — Underground leaders of the suspended trade union Solidarity in western Poland have hailed last week's street demonstrations as a success and told workers in the area to prepare for a possible general strike.

A clandestine bulletin also carried a statement by regional union officials calling on all workers in the Upper Silesia area to observe one minute of silence at noon on Thursday to honour three people known to have died in the clashes in the region.

The authorities have dismissed the disturbances which spread through 34 of Poland's 49 provinces as "incidental" and said they were caused by hooligans and anti-Socialist forces but not, generally, by workers.

It was the first response to the nationwide incidents to have filtered through from the underground. There has been no reaction yet from a national coordination body.

The statements came in a bulletin made available in the nearby city of Lubin Sunday where more than 4,000 people attended a requiem mass for two local workers shot dead by security forces on Tuesday.

The third victim in the region was a 27-year-old worker shot after security forces came under attack from a crowd throwing stones and petrol bombs in some of the worst clashes stemming from the pro-Solidarity demonstrations.

The government has said it will not consider changing its policies under the pressure of such demonstrations. It has signalled a tougher approach to what it calls anti-Socialist opposition figures held responsible for the demonstrations.

Death toll now 5

WROCLAW, Poland (R) — A 28-year-old miner has died from gunshot wounds in the copper-mining town of Lubin, bringing to five the number of reported deaths resulting from last week's demonstrations against martial law in Poland, official sources said.

The sources in Wroclaw, centre

of the southeastern mining region, said Michael Adamowicz was one of 14 people reported wounded when police fired on demonstrators marking the second anniversary of agreements opening the way for the independent trade union Solidarity.

Two men were shot dead in the Lubin disturbances, one was shot in Wroclaw, and another died of internal injuries in the northern port of Gdansk.

The Wroclaw victim, Kazimierz Michalczyk, is to be buried Tuesday, officials said.

The authorities Monday maintained an 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew in main cities of the region for those under 18 but relaxed it to start at 11 p.m. for those over 18.

Chinese Communist Party okays new constitution banning personality cults

PEKING (R) — China's Communist Party Monday approved a new constitution explicitly banning all forms of personality cult like that which surrounded Mao Tse-tung in his last years.

Official spokesman Zhu Mu-zhi said the text of the party constitution was passed at a plenary session of the organisation's 12th national congress.

He told a press conference the revised constitution erased leftist mistakes included in the last charter promulgated in 1977, the year after Mao died.

The new document forbids all forms of personality cult and lays down that important matters must be discussed and decided by relevant party committees, Mr. Zhu said.

The news followed Sunday's announcement that the party was

abolishing the post of chairman, created for Mao in 1945 and for three decades synonymous with him.

Diplomatic experts said the latest development marked another decisive step in erasing the Maoist legacy.

"It is now clear they have gone for a policy of collective leadership," one Peking diplomat said. "Under this constitution, no one will ever wield the power of Mao Tse-tung."

Mr. Zhu said the new constitution provided for a central advisory committee, which would include ageing but respected party leaders who had decided to make way for younger men.

This "council of elders" is seen as a face-saving device created by party strongman Deng Xiaoping, 78, to encourage old re-

volutionaries to relinquish their political and central committee posts.

Mr. Deng is expected to be elected to the committee by the congress later this week. But unlike committee colleagues, he is expected to continue to wield real power.

Mr. Deng, who has already placed protégés in most key spots in party and government, has up till now remained chairman of the party's central military commission which exercises political control over the four-million-strong People's Liberation Army.

There had been speculation that the committee would be dissolved and the civilian overseeing role given to a government body.

But Mr. Zhu said the commission would stay.

Marcos might take a break

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos said Monday he might take a month-long rest later this year, during which the country would be run by a year-old executive committee.

Mr. Marcos told a news conference he had asked his ruling New Society Movement whether it would allow him to rest for about six months, so that the executive committee, led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, could take over for a while.

In an informal chat with newsmen after the news conference, he amended the initial period for the temporary handover to one month instead of six and said he might try it during October or November this year.

Mr. Marcos, who will be 65 on Saturday and who was elected for another six-year term last year, told the news conference he might retire when his current presidential term ends in 1987.

Rome's new man in Sicily promised sweeping powers against the mafia

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — The Italian government's new anti-mafia police chief took over from his murdered predecessor Monday, armed with the promise of sweeping new powers against organised crime.

Emmanuele de Francesco, appointed prefect of Palermo Sunday, flew into Punta Raisi airport and immediately went under heavy guard to meetings with security chiefs.

His arrival on the Mediterranean island contrasted with that of his predecessor, Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, who had symbolically dispensed with his guards at the airport and taken a taxi to the office.

Mr. de Francesco has been promised sweeping new powers—denied to Gen. Dalla Chiesa—in the fight against the mafia chieftains who are held res-

ponsible for Friday's murders of the general and his wife.

Police have continued to raid homes of known mafiosi throughout western Sicily's "triangle of death", questioning over 120 suspects in their hunt for the assassins.

But the head of Palermo's flying squad told reporters that alibi checks, chemical tests for firearms use and roadblocks had yielded no concrete leads so far.

Judicial sources said Mr. de Francesco's mandate was expected to include powers to investigate bank accounts and investments that prosecutors have been trying for years to link with the mafia.

Gen. Dalla Chiesa had been studying a secret report which is believed to break new ground in tracing the network through which the mafia "launders" profits from

the heroin trade back to Sicily, the sources said.

The new prefect, who is well known in the Sicilian capital where he was a senior police officer for over a decade, was formerly the head of Italy's internal security and intelligence service.

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini told parliament Sunday that sweeping new anti-mafia legislation was imminent. He said it would enable the new prefect to attack the mafia's business interests and trace profits from drugs.

The U.S. drug enforcement administration says a conservative estimate puts mafia profits from the Sicily-New York heroin trade at over \$600 million since 1976. Prosecutors believe most of the cash finds its way back to the island.

NEWS IN BRIEF

6 more charged with complicity in Qotbzadeh plot

LONDON (R) — Six more people, including two colonels, went on trial before a military court in Tehran Monday for their part in a coup plot led by former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iran's news agency IRNA reported. IRNA described the six as "co-conspirators of Qotbzadeh" in the alleged plot which the Iranian government said was foiled in April when the former foreign minister was arrested.

Khmer Rouge say Hanoi has sent 1000 more troops

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam has sent about 1,000 more troops to western Kampuchea to fight anti-Vietnamese guerrillas fighting along the Thai border, ousted Khmer Rouge insurgents said Monday. The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge's China-based clandestine radio, said the reinforcements were sent at the end of August and were composed of new recruits. Vietnam denied the reinforcement charge at the weekend.

Mrs. Gandhi visits veteran politician in Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi flew to Kashmir Monday to visit the chief minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, who suffered a heart attack Sunday. Doctors said the condition of the 76-year-old politician, who has been dubbed "the lion of Kashmir", was causing grave concern. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency, reporting from the state capital of Srinagar, said Mrs. Gandhi looked grim as she left the chief minister's house after a 20-minute visit to his bedside.

Old wounds kill French police expert

PARIS (R) — Police bomb disposal expert Bernard Maunon died during Sunday night from injuries he received while trying to disarm an explosive device in front of the home of a U.S. embassy official last month, police said. Another officer was killed when the bomb exploded in a residential district near the Eiffel tower on August 21.

UNITA claims considerable gains

LISBON (R) — UNITA, the main guerrilla force fighting the Angolan government, said Monday it had killed nearly 700 soldiers and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition in various operations deep inside the west African state.

Nixon off to China

TOKYO (R) — Former U.S. President Richard Nixon left Monday for China after a four-day visit to Japan during which he conferred with current and former Japanese government leaders. Mr. Nixon has been invited by the Chinese government for a belated commemoration of his February 1972 visit, which paved the way for the normalisation of relations with the United States.

1979 ruling on Minamata case upheld in Japan

FUKUOKA, Japan (R) — The high court Monday upheld a 1979 ruling that two former chemical company executives were responsible for the deaths of two people from mercury poisoning caused by waste from a company plant. The decision confirmed sentences of two years jail, suspended for three, on Kiichi Yoshioka, 81, former president of Chisso Corporation, and Eiichi Nishida, 72, the company's ex-plant director. A total of 1,850 people, including 521 who died, are officially listed as victims of the poisoning, known as Minamata disease, first brought to official attention 26 years ago.

French team off to India for nuclear fuel discussion

PARIS (R) — A French government delegation left for New Delhi Monday, to discuss international controls over France's supply of nuclear fuel for India's U.S.-built Tarapur nuclear power plant.

The delegation was led by Jacques Andreani, head of the external relations ministry's political division, a statement said.

Indian press reports have said that India may refuse to consider any new controls on nuclear fuel usage, other than those agreed with the United States in a 1963 accord.

France recently agreed to consider supplying low-enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur plant, near Bombay, replacing the United States, which stopped shipments because India would not allow full international inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

Last Monday, a French delegation which was to have discussed commercial and financial

aspects of the fuel deliveries put off a planned visit to New Delhi pending political talks on the issue.

France abides by the "London club" rules on exports of nuclear fuels and technology which include controls by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

India has not signed the non-proliferation act and U.S. officials say the plutonium produced by reprocessing could be used for nuclear weapons, as well as refuelling the Tarapur reactor.

During a visit to India last month, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said France wanted guarantees that the material resulting from reprocessing would be subject to the usual IAEA control.

French atomic energy commission head Michel Pequeux is also expected to have talks with Indian atomic energy commission chairman Homi Sethna.

Pakistan to reopen stalled talks with Soviet Union

ISLAMABAD (R) — A senior Pakistani official will visit Moscow this week for talks on Afghanistan and other issues expected to come up at the United Nations General Assembly session beginning later this month, a foreign ministry spokesman said Sunday.

He said Foreign Secretary Niaz Ahmed Naik would meet Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin on Wednesday and Thursday for talks which will also cover trade and industrial cooperation.

Mr. Naik said last week that Moscow had softened its attitude towards Pakistan on the Afghan issue.

He said the change had been seen after U.N.-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva last June.

Smuggled weapons seized

QUETTA, Pakistan (R) — Police have seized a large quantity of weapons and ammunition destined for guerrilla groups fighting

the Soviet-backed government in neighbouring Afghanistan.

A police spokesman told reporters that six men, believed to be members of an international arms smuggling ring, were arrested during the seizure Sunday night near the Afghanistan border.

The weapons included Chinese-made Sten guns, Russian Kalashnikov automatic rifles, rocket launchers, rockets, anti-tank mines and thousands of bullets.

The spokesman said the weapons were in two trucks stopped by a police patrol near Khanuzai, about 110 kilometres east of the Afghan border in Pakistan's Baluchistan province.

One truck tried to outrace the patrol and was stopped only after a hazardous two and half hour chase through rough mountain roads in the area.

The spokesman said the trucks were heading for a rendezvous on the border where camel and donkey trains would have taken the weapons into Afghanistan.

China's 12th party congress less esoteric than earlier ones

By Michael Rank

PEKING (R) — The current Chinese Communist Party congress is a carefully stage-managed affair but the veil of secrecy which surrounded the last such meeting has been partially lifted this time.

When the party held its pre-

vious congress in 1977, the fact that it had even taken place was not formally announced until it was over.

Foreign diplomats and journalists monitored events by watching the unusual number of limousines outside the Great Hall of the People where the meeting was held.

This time, however, the date of the congress was announced three weeks in advance and extracts from speeches made at the congress became available from the day it opened on September 1.

But, as in 1977, no foreigners have been invited to observe the proceedings.

By tonight the government will have held three briefings for foreign correspondents and, although officials tend to turn away questions, most journalists feel China has at least made an effort to respond to the needs of the Western press.

But China is continuing to hold its cards close to its chest and to play by its own rules.

Rumours had been in the air for some months that the congress was likely to abolish the party chairmanship, which was specially created for Mao Tse-tung in 1945 and remained synonymous with him until his death in 1976.

Last month Vice-Premier Wan Li was quoted as saying that the congress would do away with the post in a further blow to Mao's prestige.

But Mr. Wan's remarks did not appear in the Chinese press, and not until almost three weeks later did the New China News Agency (NCNA) finally confirm Sunday that the chairmanship would go.

This is likely to be the most important decision of the congress but the NCNA saved the news until last in its long series of extracts from a report by Chairman Hu Yaobang.

Peking television covered the congress with film of smiling central Asian nomads trudging over snow-covered mountains to listen to news of the meeting on transistor radios, and of Shanghai factory workers heralding it with

gongs and cymbals.

All this is part of a campaign aimed at presenting an image of national unity, despite frequent admissions in the press that cynicism is widespread and confidence in the party is at a low ebb.

More open atmosphere

Despite the problems of reporting the congress, the current meeting is being held in a much more open atmosphere than four many years, in strong contrast with that prevailing under the Cultural Revolution which began in the latter half of the 1960s.

In those days, virtually all information was regarded as a state secret and newspapers were devoted almost entirely to extolling the wonders of "Mao Tse-tung thought."

Such views, now condemned as ultra-leftist, had not yet been totally repudiated when the last congress was held one year after Mao's death and when China was only beginning to shake off Maoism.

Although facts are still at a premium in China, much more information is available now than a few years ago.

Australia to curb illegal immigration

CANBERRA (R) — Australia has announced it will impose new measures to crack down on an estimated 50,000 illegal immigrants.

The government believes 40,000 of the illegal immigrants are working and taking jobs which could be occupied by unemployed Australians. Official figures show unemployment now stands at 6.6 per cent of the full-time workforce, the highest rate for 30 years, and the number is forecast to increase.

Announcing the new measures in a statement Sunday Immigration Minister John Hodgson said: "The government is determined to eradicate an illegal workforce which takes the jobs of Australians and genuine migrants and involves breaches of the law."

Officials believe the single biggest group of illegal immigrants comes from Europe, more than half of them from Britain, and that the second biggest group is Asians.

Among the measures announced by Mr. Hodgson were a substantial increase in deportations to discourage other illegal workers and prosecution of those involved in helping people to stay here illegally.

Future course of The Netherlands hinges on a few thousand voters

By Peter Calvert
Reuter

AMSTERDAM — A swing of a few thousand votes in Dutch general elections this week may determine whether The Netherlands gets a centre-right government dedicated to economic reform or is plunged into protracted political wrangling.

The two key issues in the election, economic policy and the placing of NATO nuclear missiles on Dutch soil, have deeply divided the right and centre-right parties from the left-wing Labour Party.

Opinion polls have shown a strong swing to the right over recent months indicating the election could result in a coalition of the centre-right Christian Democrats (CDA) and right-wing Liberals (VVD). Such a coalition might also include the centrist Democrats 66 Party.

But the latest polls pointed to some recovery by Labour, which appears within a small margin of taking over from the CDA as the top vote-getting party. If Labour does manage this, political analysts say it might not be possible under the conventions of Dutch politics to exclude it from government.

But they add that finding agree-

ment on a compromise programme between Labour and the other major parties would be a difficult task.

A tiny swing in votes which put Labour ahead of CDA could thus have a major impact on the aftermath of the election on Wednesday.

The CDA and the Liberal Party, which has enjoyed major gains in popularity this year, have proposed similar remedies for some worsening economic problems gripping The Netherlands.

Both advocate major cuts in government spending to reduce a

record official deficit of some 10.5 per cent of national income this year to around five per cent by 1986.

Many of the cuts would have to fall on The Netherlands' generous and deeply entrenched social security system.

The CDA and Liberals also say they are aiming for industrial recovery and the curbing of The Netherlands' record unemployment levels, now around 12 per cent of the workforce, through tough wage restraint policies and some tax concessions to industry.

Democrats 66 proposes a sim-

ilar approach, although some of its policies, particularly on spending cuts, appear less severe than those of the other two parties.

Many of these proposals horrify Labour, which wants to put the emphasis on fighting unemployment, partly through cutting working hours. It is anxious to protect the social security system and says it is not aiming at reducing the government deficit.

Labour caused the latest elections when it resigned in May from the previous coalition of the CDA, Labour and Democrats 66 in opposition to proposed spending cuts.

The divisions are equally deep on nuclear Cruise missiles, which NATO wants The Netherlands to accept as a counter to Soviet SS-20s. The Dutch government, whose attitude may influence neighbouring countries, has so far avoided taking a decision on whether to accept the missiles.

Labour has said a flat no to the weapons. The Liberals have said they will accept them, while both the CDA and Democrats 66 have said a decision should depend on the outcome of East-West arms talks in Geneva.

Political sources say leading CDA politicians, including Prime Minister Dries van Agt, are likely to favour siting the weapons here.



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 10 6 4
♥ 8 4 3
♦ K 9 3
♣ K Q 7
EAST
♠ Q 7 3 2
♥ A Q J 7 2
♦ A 8 4
♣ J 7 6 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 5
♥ 5
♦ 10 5
♣ A 9 8 6 5 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 4 ♥ Pass Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Bridge experts are not by nature philanthropists at the table. Thus, if one of them presents you with the gift of a trick, examine it carefully—it could be tainted!

Sitting South was one of the world's great players, George Raape of New York. Although he did not hold much in the way of high cards, he did have distributional values, so he refused to let West buy the hand with his preempt.

Against four spades, West led the king of hearts and

continued with the jack, ruffed by declarer. West's preempt made it likely that at least one of the black suits would break badly. When declarer led the ace of spades and West produced the nine, a 4-1 trump distribution became likely.

It was tempting to enter dummy with a club to take the trump finesse, but Raape realized that, even if the finesse won, the contract would be defeated, for there would be no way to draw the fourth trump and then run clubs. So Raape decided that his best shot was to give East the opportunity to go wrong. He continued with the eight of spades from hand!

East could not resist grabbing the queen, and contract was safe. Declarer ruffed the heart return with his king, crossed to dummy with a high club to draw the remaining trumps with the jack-ten, and now declarer had nothing left but good clubs; making five-odd!

The contract would have failed if East had refused to take his queen of spades. East simply ruffs the third club and returns a heart. If declarer still holds the king of spades, he cannot afford to ruff this trick, so the defenders eventually emerge with two heart tricks, the ace of diamonds and a club ruff—down one.